

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph on page 5, beginning at line 6 and ending at line 12, with the following replacement paragraph, which contains markings to indicate the proposed changes to correct a translating error:

The present invention relates to crystal oscillator circuit comprising a resonance circuit formed of a crystal oscillator as an inductor component and dividing capacitors, an oscillation amplifier formed of an ECL circuit driven by a power voltage connected to the resonance circuit, and a pull-down resistor provided between an output terminal of the ECL circuit and ground; wherein the pull-down resistor acts as serially connected dividing resistors and also a ~~bias~~by-pass capacitor is provided between a connection point between the dividing resistors and ground.

Please replace the paragraph on page 8, beginning at line 11 and ending at line 16, with the following replacement paragraph, which contains markings to indicate the proposed changes to correct a translating error:

Pull-down resistors are connected to the output terminals C and D to apply loads thereto. These pull-down resistors are a first dividing resistor 9a1 on the circuit side and a second dividing resistor 9a2 on the ground side, connected in series as shown in FIGS. 1 and 2. A grounded ~~bias~~by-pass capacitor 10 is connected to the connection point of these dividing resistors 9a1 and 9a2. The resistances of the dividing resistors 9a1 and 9a2 are such that: $9a1 < 9a2$. Assume that the dividing resistor 9a1 is 10Ω and the dividing resistor 9a2 is 150Ω .

Please replace the paragraph on page 8, beginning at line 21 and ending at line 27, with the following replacement paragraph, which contains markings to indicate the proposed changes to correct a translating error:

Since the ~~bias~~by-pass capacitor 10 is connected to the connection point of the dividing resistors 9a1 and 9a2, the AC resistance can be greatly reduced to approximately 10.OMEGA.. The high-frequency current (oscillation current) flowing in the crystal oscillator 3 that is parallel to the pull-down resistors 9a1 and 9a2 can therefore be controlled. This makes it possible to prevent frequency variations to the utmost, because the variations in the high-frequency current flowing in the crystal oscillator 3 are small even if there are variations in the power voltage Vcc.